WALTER J. BURDETTE, former professor of surgery at Louisiana State University, has been appointed chairman of the department of surgery in the new School of Medicine at the University of Missouri. He has published more than 75 scientific papers on the biology of cancer, cardiac surgery, and experimental surgery.

FRANK FALKNER, research assistant and lecturer in child health in the Institute of Child Health, Hospital for Sick Children, London, has been appointed assistant professor of child health at the University of Louisville, effective in Jan. 1956. Falkner is also coordination officer to the Centre International de l'Enfance, Paris, for its program of growth studies. These studies are taking place in various countries, but to date there are no North American participants. Falkner, who will retain his appointment in Paris, plans to establish a cooperating study in Kentucky.

STEWART T. GINSBERG, manager of the new Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa., will shortly be transferred to VA's central office in Washington, D.C., to head the psychiatry division of the psychiatry and neurology service. Succeeding Ginsberg at Pittsburgh will be LEE G. SEWALL, manager of the VA neuropsychiatric hospital at Downey, Ill.

The following appointments to assistant professor have been announced. West Virginia University: JAMES FRANCIS HAMILTON, mechanical engineering. Michigan State University: JOHN CLARK BALLARD, research, horticulture; JOHN DIXON DOWNES, research, horticulture; HUGH NELSON MOZINGO, natural science; HAROLD BERTRAM STONEHOUSE, geology; ROBERT LOUIS BLAIR, mathematics; WILLIAM HAROLD KELLY, physics and astronomy; OLIVER W. KAUFMAN, microbiology and public health.

Necrology

JAMES T. BLACK, Vineland, N.J., 62, research director of the New Jersey Poultry Laboratory of Rutgers University Agricultural Extension, 1 Sept.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, New York, 85, industrial engineer who built the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal in New York, 5 Sept.

LORD COURTHOPE, Wadhurst, England, 78, a member of Parliament for 40 years and a naturalist who advocated conservation of Britain's natural resources, former president of Royal Agricultural Society, 2 Sept.

ALBERT HEYNINX, Brussels, Belgium, 78, former medical specialist to the royal family in Belgium and honorary professor at Brussels University, 30 Aug.

JOSEPH F. D. HOGE, New York, 74, former product design engineer with Bell Telephone Laboratories who specialized during World War II in the mechanical design of battle announcing systems for the Navy, 5 Sept.

WALTER KEPLER, SR., Wynnewood, Pa., 71, assistant in the department of chemistry and instructor in roentgenology at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Sept.

ARTHUR W. MILLER, Washington, D.C., 78, retired chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 30 Aug.

EDUARD PERNKOPF, 67, German anatomist, emeritus professor at the University of Vienna, and director of the Institute of Systematic Anatomy until 1945, 17 Apr.

WILLIAM E. SAUER, St. Louis, Mo., 80, professor of otolaryngology at St. Louis University School of Medicine and inventor of surgical instruments and operating techniques bearing his name, former director of the school's department of otolaryngology, 3 Sept.

HEWITT S. WEST, Las Vegas, Nev., 65, mining executive; president of Haile Mines, Inc., which controls the Tungston Mining Corp. and Manganese, Inc., two of the largest producers of these metals in the United States.

Education

■ The recent opening of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx marks the first time in nearly 60 years that a new medical school has been founded in New York State. Almost every current report on manpower problems points to the need for more doctors, dentists, and nurses. American hospitals have 12,000 internships available and only 6000 interns to fill them. There are 19,000 residencies and only 12,000 doctors available. This country is graduating only one new doctor for each 30,000 people; it is estimated that by 1960 there will be a shortage of from 30,000 to 40,000 physicians.

Expansion programs for medical education are under way in various parts of the country. Last year the University of California at Los Angeles graduated its first class. The University of Miami will graduate its first class next June. The University of Mississippi completed a $9-million construction plan and will admit its first third-year class in June. The University of Missouri is also undergoing a conversion from a 2-year science to a 4-year medical college. The University of Florida will admit its first medical class next June. Seton Hall College of Medicine in Jersey City, N.J., will open in the fall of 1956, under present plans.

These developments probably represent a greater growth in medical school facilities than in any comparable period; however, many authorities doubt that the additional facilities will be enough to meet the needs of an increasing population and an expanding military, as well as the development of new medical and health practices.

Further, a disturbing fact will be brought out in the annual report of the American Medical Association's Council on American Education and Hospitals, to be issued 8 Oct. The report will show that the number of applicants for medical school admission has dropped drastically in recent years. In 1954–55 there were about 15,000 applicants for the 7500 positions in the entering class. This group of 15,000 made 47,000 applications (an average of about three applications for each student). Three years ago there were more than 20,000 candidates for medical schools; and, three years ago, one out of every 3.6 applicants was accepted. Last year, one out of every 1.97 found a place in a medical school.

■ Stevens Institute of Technology celebrated the 25th anniversary of its evening graduate program in engineering and science when its first classes of the 1955–56 term began on 22 Sept. Although the institute has offered graduate work almost since its founding in 1870, the formal evening sessions were not started until 1930. The enrollment in the graduate program has grown since then to just under 800.

■ The Westinghouse Educational Foundation has embarked on a $4-million program in support of education that includes: (i) contributions to universities' regular operating expenses; (ii) contributions for building and building equipment; (iii) contributions toward laboratory apparatus; (iv) encouraging higher education through aid to students and teaching.

In a brochure of announcements, each of the four aspects of this plan is described in some detail. Emphasis is placed not only on past accomplishment, but also on future objectives as visualized by the trustees of the foundation. The trustees, believing that privately endowed institutions are truly part of this country's heritage, have now committed the foundation to a 5-year program of contributing to the operating expenses of these institutions.

Some 100 engineering, liberal arts, and business colleges will benefit from

this program. They will be permitted to apply the funds to their normal operating expenses in areas where aid is most needed. In the main, each school selected to receive this support will be granted two equal contributions during the 5-year interval, 1955 to 1959. Each school will receive during this period support ranging from $3000 to $15,000.

Because continuing expansion of facilities to meet growing college enrollments will be required during the next 5 years, the foundation has allocated funds to assist schools with their building programs. The foundation also intends to contribute funds to colleges and universities for the purchase of laboratory equipment.

The final portion of the brochure describes the foundation's program for encouraging higher education: scholarships, fellowships, and professorships; the Westinghouse Science Talent Search; the farm and home electric program (National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Inc.); the science teachers' summer programs; the George Westinghouse award in engineering education; the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc.; the George Westinghouse gold medal award; and the metals research program at the Institute for Nuclear Studies–University of Chicago.

■ Academic courses leading to the degree of master of science and doctor of philosophy in the basic medical sciences of anatomy, microbiology, biological chemistry, pathology, pharmacology, and physiology, have been established at Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. The graduate program is intended for qualified graduates who are planning for a career in teaching and research. Information may be obtained from the chairman of the graduate committee, Prof. M. John Boyd, Hahnemann Medical College, 235 N. 15 St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

■ The University of Tennessee Medical Unit's new $731,000 medical-surgical building was turned over to the university on 23 Aug. The 7-floor structure adds 40,000 square feet of floor space to the Memphis Medical Center. The building is south of Gailor Memorial Hospital; and the first four floors connect by corridors with the hospital.

■ A center for the study of fossil spores and pollen is being established by New York University this month. Made possible by grants from the Socony Mobil Oil Co. and the Texas Co., this is thought to be the first academic center of its kind in the Western Hemisphere. Brooks Ellis, who is chairman of the department of geology at the Graduate School of Arts and Science, has stated that the facilities will be used "to train graduate students in the technique, application, and solution of problems in petroleum geology through the analysis of spores and pollen."

Lawrence R. Wilson of the University of Massachusetts, an authority on spores and pollen, will make weekly journeys to New York from Amherst, Mass., during 1955–56 to lecture and to supervise the work of graduate students. The American Museum of Natural History's department of micropaleontology, which is headed by Ellis, will provide the laboratory and classroom space.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

■ The University of Michigan has announced how it will use a grant of $220,250 from the Ford Foundation. The grant is for the development and improvement of work in the behavioral sciences—psychology, sociology, anthropology, and aspects of political science and economics.

Terminal support for three research and training programs over a period of 3 years makes up $115,500 of the grant. Of this sum, $42,000 is for the Detroit Area Study, which is being administered by an interdepartmental faculty committee with Ronald Freedman as chairman. A study of political behavior under the direction of Samuel Eldersveld will receive $31,500. Research on the application of mathematics to the behavioral sciences, to be directed by C. H. Coombs, will receive $42,000. These projects were part of the program of research in individual behavior and human relations inaugurated with a $300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation in 1950.

Other uses of the Ford grant will be as follows: (i) $20,000 for 10 graduate fellowships in the behavioral sciences (each at $1000 a year for 2 years) to be administered by the School of Graduate Studies; (ii) $30,000 for support of a field research training program in anthropology for a period of 3 years under the direction of the department of anthropology; (iii) $42,000 to cover released time for research by the behavioral science faculty members and of the staff of the Institute for Social Research, to be administered by the School of Graduate Studies at the rate of $14,000 annually for 3 years; (iv) $12,750 for five stipends at the rate of $850 a year for 3 years to permit research training in social psychology; this will be administered by the committee for doctoral training program in social psychology of which T. M. Newcomb is chairman.

■ On behalf of the James Picker Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council has announced the continued availability of funds in support of radiological research. Applications are reviewed by the committee on radiology of the Division of Medical Sciences. Final determination of awards is made by the foundation upon recommendation of the committee.

The interests of the foundation are oriented toward, but not necessarily limited to, the diagnostic aspects of radiology. Awards are not restricted to citizens of the United States. Applications for the fiscal year 1956–57 *must be submitted on or before 1 Dec.* to the Division of Medical Sciences, National Academy of Sciences–National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington 25, D.C.

Grants-in-aid are designed to encourage research offering promise of improvement in radiological methods of diagnosis or treatment of disease.

Grants for Scholars are a transitional form of support, designed to bridge the gap between the completion of fellowship training and the period when the young scientist has thoroughly demonstrated his competence as an independent investigator. A grant of $6000 per year will be made directly to the scholar's institution as a contribution toward his support, or his research, or both. Initial grants are limited to 1 year, but renewal may be recommended. Applications should be submitted by the institution on behalf of the candidate.

Fellowships in Radiological Research, available under the program of the Foundation, have been announced separately [*Science* **122**, (16 Sept. 1955)].

In the Laboratories

■ Effective 30 Nov., the Atomic Energy Commission will discontinue its program for the processing and distribution of cyclotron-produced radioisotopes because private industry appears to be prepared to assume this function. The decision will not affect the commission's program for the production and distribution of reactor-produced radioisotopes and electromagnetically concentrated stable isotopes. The bulk of the radioisotopes distributed by the AEC has been produced in reactors. The commission will also continue to perform, upon payment of applicable charges, service irradiations in its cyclotrons.

The AEC began the production, processing, and distribution of cyclotron-produced radioisotopes in 1949. The purpose of the program was to assist medical and biological research by providing radioisotopes that could not be produced in a nuclear reactor or could not be prepared from reactor-produced radioisotopes to meet activity specifications. The more important of these radioisotopes